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MONGKOK INCIDENT SEQUEL

The situation with regard to the man whose arrest on Tuesday night led to a riot outside Mongkok Police Station grew somewhat more complicated last night with the announcement by the Chinese military authorities in Kowloon that the man was not (as was originally thought) a member of the Chinese armed forces. He is not, however, to be handed back to the Hong Kong Police.

The statement given out by the Chinese military authorities last night said that the man had at one time been in the Medical Department but was "dismissed long ago" and he was, therefore, no longer a member of the Chinese military.

The Chinese military authorities here, the statement continued, were now trying to recover the pistol he had with him from the Hong Kong Police, as it was a Chinese Army pistol. The man himself is to be taken to Canton and turned over to the Generalissimo's Hqs. there for trial.

Hong Kong Police officials last night had not received any communication about the changed status of the man from Chinese military sources and were, therefore, unable to make any comment on the matter.

The man was arrested following an armed robbery, and as he was being taken to the police station a crowd gathered and started to throw stones at the police. The man was subsequently turned over to the Chinese military authorities when he claimed to be a member of the Chinese Army.

MINOR STRIKES AT HOME

London, May 30.

Minor strike troubles continue in London and the provinces.

Stevadores, who claim the pre-war right of their sons to join them at work, remained idle at three of London's docks today.

About 2,300 workers at two London aero-engine factories of Napier and Sons, joined the one-day strike called at all the company's factories, and those of the English Electric Company, where many thousands of men are now idle.

The men's action is in protest against the dismissal of a trade union shop steward from a Liverpool factory.—Reuter.

Return To Work

London, May 30.

Union officials have recommended that 3,000 stevedores whose three-day strike has delayed ships at London docks return to work.

A general meeting to act on the recommendation was called for Thursday after Ministry of Labour officials arranged a conference with employers on the men's demand that their sons be made automatically eligible for dock jobs as they were before the war.

More than 250,000 English Electric Company employees were to be back on the job tomorrow after a one-day token strike protesting dismissal of a union official. Scattered strikes involving Yorkshire coal mines, airplane plants and laundries left 5,000 other British workers still idle.—Associated Press.

CAN'T RESIGN

Munich, May 30.

Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, the special Democrat Minister-President of Bavaria, offered his resignation today to General Walter F. Muller, the Director of the Office of Military Government in Bavaria, who refused to accept it. The Premier explained that as a result of the victory of the Christian Social Union in the recent elections, he felt he no longer had the confidence of the people. General Muller said that the military government had every confidence in him and his administration.—Reuter.

Ninety-five thousand new doctors will be trained in the next five years, says Moscow radio, giving various points of the Soviet five-year plan. The number of nurses will be more than doubled.—Reuter.

ALL IS NOT WELL Threat To Prestige Of U.N.O. Soviet Delegate's Criticisms

EXPLOSIONS

Montreux, May 30. Ten workmen died early today in explosions in the mountain fortress of Saint Maurice, 4,000 feet up, in the mountains southeast of Lake Geneva.

The cause of the explosions which lasted for over two hours is not yet known. The damage is said to be considerable.—Reuter.

ELECTRIC CO. PROPOSALS TO STRIKERS

The rooftop of the club premises of the Hong Kong Electric Company's power house workers, who have been out on strike since Friday, May 17, was the scene of heated debates which lasted until the small hours of this morning, as the men and their committee discussed proposals from the company handed to them by the Labour Office yesterday.

At the time of going to press, the discussion was still going on, and representatives of the strikers told the "China Mail" late last night that it was most unlikely that work would be resumed today, although an attempt would be made to thresh the whole thing out before the meeting adjourned.

Representatives of the strikers were in conference with the Labour Office from 1 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. yesterday and last night's meeting was called to discuss the counter-proposals handed to them yesterday, signed by the Labour Office.

These proposals, the "China Mail" was informed, covered all the issues put forward by the strikers. The company proposed a 48-hour week, with any work over and above that to count as overtime, with the 1941 basic wage converted to an 8-hour day plus 38 per cent.; rehabilitation allowances, increments; grading; hospital and sick leave according to terms of service, and so on.

The rehabilitation allowance proposed for coalies, the "China Mail" was informed, was \$84 a month, and that for skilled workers \$3 a day every day of the year.

No indication could be secured from the strikers as to whether or not the company's proposals were acceptable on the whole.

"Hard Coal" Strike Next?

New York, May 30.

As 400,000 soft coal miners prepare to return to the pits, following the settlement of their two months old dispute, the American Government is faced with the possibility of a new "walkout" by hard coal miners tonight. The hard coal miners have set midnight as their "deadline."

Soft coal miners will start straggling back to the pits today but it will be Monday before the volume of production gets under way.

The agreement signed with John L. Lewis, their leader, gives the miners 18½ cents an hour wage increase, a shorter working week and a \$25,000,000 health and welfare fund. It is unofficially reported that the Government will permit an increase in the price of coal from 55 to 60 cents per ton. Despite the passing by the United States House of Representatives of the drastic anti-strike bill, there is no sign of a settlement in the dispute of seamen and dockers who have threatened to go on strike on June 15 if their demands are not met.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, MAY 30. THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL—M. ANDREI GROMYKO—SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THERE IS A "TENDENCY ON THE PART OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES TO PLAY A DOMINANT PART" IN THE UNITED NATIONS, "TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND SECURITY."

HE DID NOT NAME ANY SPECIFIC NATION BUT APPARENTLY THE REFERENCE WAS TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN. GROMYKO DECLARED THAT THIS "MAY CAUSE SERIOUS AND IRREPARABLE HARM TO ALL THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS. IT MAY UNDERMINE SERIOUSLY THE AUTHORITY AND PRESTIGE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND, FIRST OF ALL, SUCH AN ORGAN AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH IS CALLED UPON TO GUARD PEACE."

His remarks were made at a rally in Madison Square Garden here, sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, in honour of Soviet writers Ilya Ehrenburg, Konstantin Simonov and Major-General Mikhail Gerasimov, who are visiting America.

Declaring that "not everything is well within the United Nations," Gromyko said: "One can perceive in the activities of the United Nations, symptoms of the reversion to the old methods of the League of Nations which proved to be a failure. 'Revival of these discredited methods in the activities of the United Nations is fraught with danger, not only in the sense that these attitudes may disappoint hopes for peace-loving nations and convert the organization into a tool of one country, but also in the sense of holding a threat to the existence of the organization itself.'"

Associated Press.

Iran "Leaves" U.N.O.

New York, May 30.

An Iranian Embassy spokesman told Reuter last night that the Ambassador to the United States, Hussein Ala, had received instructions from the Prime Minister, Chavarm Sultaneh, not to have any more dealings with the U.N.O.

Hussein Ala declined to comment, but it is understood that he will continue as Ambassador although he will not speak before the Security Council.

The Council is at present awaiting information from the Iranian Government regarding the Soviet evacuation of Iran and alleged Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Iran.—Reuter.

All Resign

London, May 30.

A Reuter's despatch from Teheran today reported that Iranian Premier Qavam had asked for the resignations of all his ministers because Premier Jafar Pishavari of the Azerbaijan self-proclaimed government had refused to continue negotiations with the present regime. The despatch said that all the ministers complied with the request.—Associated Press.

SPANIARDS LEAVE BRITAIN

London, May 30.

Fifty-five Spaniards who had been interned at Chorley, in Britain, left this morning for France. They are part of a group of about 200 who were taken prisoners during the Allied landings in France.

After satisfying the British authorities that they were Spanish exiles in France who had been forced to work for the invaders, those who wished to return to France have been given the facilities.

The last group of some 50 Spaniards, are still in Britain waiting to be incorporated into civil life or to sail for South America.—Reuter.

London, May 30.

The Polish Minister of Justice, Dr. H. Swiatkowski, has invited Sir Harold Shawcross, Attorney-General, to visit Poland. It is expected that the Polish Embassy here, that he will leave for Warsaw on June 1.—Reuter.

RIVALS

Jerusalem, May 30.

A major rift in Palestine Arab politics occurred after a three-hour meeting in Jerusalem today, when the Arab Higher Front was set up as a rival body to the Arab Higher Committee.

The Front is composed of five political parties, whose ten nominations to membership of the Arab Higher Committee were rejected by Jamal Husseini, Chairman of the Higher Committee.—Reuter.

Lengths Of Service Of New Entries

London, May 30.

Details of the length of service of men called up to the armed forces in 1947-48 are revealed in a Government White Paper published today. Men called up during 1947 will serve two years but after January, 1948, men called up will serve decreasing periods.

February intake will serve one year and 11 months, April intake one year and ten months, June intake one year and nine months, August one year and eight months, October one year and seven months and December one year and six months.

Under this call-up, 100,000 men will join the services in each of the two years mentioned. This, however, is the interim scheme. The Government has not yet decided whether conscription is to be a permanent feature of British life.

It has been decided that women's service will be continued on a voluntary basis and a permanent feature of the armed forces. Conscripts called up under the new scheme will have their civilian jobs kept open for them but it has not been decided whether they will get gratuities and leave on the same terms as men called up during the war period.—Reuter.

H.K. ASSETS IN U.S. "UNFROZEN"

Washington, May 30.

More foreign-owned assets in the United States have been unfrozen, the U.S. treasury announced.

The property is held almost completely by European nationals, except Germany who resided during most of the war in the British Commonwealth, Russia and certain overseas possessions of France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The principal effect was to "unblock" property belonging to residents of Hong Kong, British Malaya, the Belgian Congo, the Netherlands West Indies and French Equatorial Africa, treasury officials explained.—Associated Press.

Four British Women Burnt Alive

WUPPERTAL, MAY 30.

A BRITISH WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, WHO BRIEFED FOUR WOMEN PARACHUTISTS IN FRANCE IN 1944, TOLD THE WAR CRIMES COURT AT WUPPERTAL TODAY HOW SHE LATER TRACED THEM TO THE CREMATORIUM IN THE NOTORIOUS NATZWEILER CONCENTRATION CAMP IN FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COURT ASKED THAT THE NAMES OF THE FOUR WOMEN SHOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED, AS DETAILS OF THEIR DEATH WOULD CAUSE PAIN TO THEIR RELATIVES.

In the dock were nine camp staff, including the commandant and doctor, charged with injecting drug into women and then burning them in the crematorium. A tenth man was discharged, as there was no evidence offered against him.

The prosecutor, Major Hunt, who described the killing as "sheer brutality unparalleled in the history of civilisation," said there was evidence that the women were still alive when they were being put into the crematorium.

One girl fought her killers while half of her body was in the crematorium and scratched the face of the chief executioner, according to evidence given by the Polish interpreter, Walter Schultz.

Refused To Undress

He said that the chief executioner, Straub, one of the accused, got drunk and told him how four women were killed. They refused to undress before the doctor when ordered, but received what they were told were anti-typhus injections in the arm.

The first woman was "stiff and stupefied" before the rest received their injections. Then they all became unconscious. Three of the women were put into the crematorium furnace, but the fourth recovered consciousness when being put into the fire and screamed and kicked.

The prosecution's case against the accused may end tomorrow. The defence is likely to last four days.—Reuter.

Presbyterian Attack On Catholics

Atlantic City, May 30.

The United States Presbyterian church takes the Roman Catholic Church severely to task for allegedly pressing claims for a favoured position in the United States.

The Presbyterian General Assembly is already on record as being against continued official relationships between the United States and the Vatican. They approve a report which said that Catholic aggressiveness "at times involves political action and pressure on sources of public opinion and public policy."

The Assembly has asked President Truman to grant immediate amnesty to 3,000 conscientious objectors still in Federal prisons.

The Assembly also went on record as being opposed to the manufacture of atomic bombs, compulsory peacetime military training and unilateral control by the United States of former Japanese islands in the Pacific. It approved cooperation with Russia in peace efforts; national food rationing to feed the starving areas; support of collective bargaining; and the right of labour to strike without legislative limits.—Associated Press.

AMERICAN EYES ON MOSCOW

Washington, May 30.

American officials here look to Moscow for the Russian reaction to U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes' blunt denial of Russian Foreign Minister Molotov's charges against him and the United States.

The denial raised a prime question here:—What will its effect be on the Russo-American relations, already strained, and on the chances for an early peace in Europe?

Byrnes ended a news conference by emphasising his hope that the Big Four foreign ministers will be able to iron out their differences when they meet again in Paris on June 16.

Some diplomatic officials, looking beyond the spectacular side of the Molotov-Byrnes exchange, said that each official merely restated his government's position on major peace-making problems dividing their countries. They doubted that it would throw any new obstacles into the path of the ministers when they return to Paris.

But no one minimized the size of the existing obstacles which include the touchy Italian-Yugoslav frontier question, the disposition of the former Italian colonies, the Danube River shipping and long-term control of Germany. As though to emphasize that the next move, if any, is up to Russia, Byrnes turned his attention temporarily away from Europe to hemisphere affairs. He planned to testify before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in favour of legislation aiming at an unified pan-American defence system.—Associated Press.

M.P. HITS TWO RUSSIANS

Rome, May 30.

United States military authorities at Ciampino Airport, outside Rome, said today that an American military policeman had struck a Russian diplomatic courier carrying mails to Paris, who failed to identify himself in the plane and refused to heed orders to leave it temporarily.

The announcement was made by a public relations officer on behalf of Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Crow, commanding officer, and said the same policeman also struck a Russian diplomat outside the plane when the American interpreted his actions as defiance of his orders.

Neither of the Russians were injured, the announcement added. It failed to give the names of the policeman, courier or diplomat. The statement said that Lieutenant-Colonel Crow is considering whether or not disciplinary action should be taken against the policeman.

The diplomat was identified after the incident as a Russian Embassy official who, it is believed, accompanied the courier to the airport. The courier continued to Paris. Efforts to reach Attaches at the Russian Embassy for comment were not successful.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast:—Mainly cloudy with local showers, moderate south-westerly winds.

Yesterday's weather:—Maximum:—85.2 deg. at 4 p.m. Minimum:—70.4 deg. at 2 p.m. Rainfall:—A trace. Sunshine:—1½ hours. Max. Rel. Humidity: 91% at 2 p.m.

Athens, May 30.

The Greek Navy today formally hoisted the flag over two new submarines which have been transferred to Greece by Britain, the Athens News Agency reported.—Reuter.

London, May 30.

The Vatican Radio said today that Pope Pius will speak to the "Court of Cardinals" on Saturday, June 1. The speech will be relayed by the Vatican Radio.—Reuter.

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There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the Stewards' Cup, tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers (\$10) including a chance in the Stewards' Cup Sweep.

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FRANCE AND BRITAIN

Apart from the "general questions which engaged the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers in Paris, it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Bevin and M. Bidault conducted private discussions on matters which have halted the proposals for an Anglo-French treaty of alliance. The easier atmosphere induced by the settlement of the Syria-Lebanon dispute, and by the departure from office of General de Gaulle, was definitely recorded in April after the speech by the new French Premier, M. Gouin, advocating a French alliance with Britain as a complement to that with the Soviet. This statement was promptly accepted by Mr. Bevin as an opportunity for the British Government's reconsideration of the whole question. The main stumbling-block, which had hitherto stood in the way, namely, French insistence on the prior political severance of the Ruhr district from Germany, seemed partly, at least, removed by M. Gouin's speech implying acceptance of the British plan for Allied economic control only. Unfortunately, M. Bidault's subsequent statement on behalf of the French coalition denied this construction and marked the end of public exchanges on the topic.

There is no evidence that this assertion of the French demand for a prior settlement of the Ruhr question has since been modified. If the British Government believes that it can eventually convince French Ministers that what France seeks by way of security can be achieved without cutting off the Ruhr politically from Germany, there is no sign of any progress as yet. Mr. Bevin's statement that Anglo-French friendship ought "at the appropriate moment to be cemented by a treaty of the same character as the Anglo-Soviet agreement" seemed to offer M. Bidault the chance to advocate an alliance of better current co-operation than that exemplar. The French Minister's reply left no doubt, however, about the French people's sentiments. "The mutual desire for this alliance," he said, "has never since the Entente Cordiale been called in question, and has been very clearly reaffirmed."

But such sentiments alone will not build it for the new and uncertain post-war world. The alliance, which M. Bidault declared came into effect quite naturally as soon as common dangers arose twice during the past 25 years, seems still the most natural development in the present state of Western Europe. The Western Democracies cannot but stand together for the maintenance of Western civilisation, and the Anglo-French treaty would provide its essential basis. In their hearts all Frenchmen must surely realise that the place of their country in such an international understanding for security and common prosperity would be vastly more advantageous than anything which France could win for herself and by the prosecution of an isolated French policy for the Ruhr, even if she could indefinitely maintain that policy in the peace conference. So long as France remains aloof from close collaboration with Britain in the great task of European reconstruction, the very conditions of peace and order which are essential to France's own recovery cannot be brought into being.

ARAB LEADERS BREAK BREAD

Cairo, May 30.—King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan and Emir Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, "broke bread" at a banquet given last night by King Farouk of Egypt.

Arab observers see in this evidence that, according to Arab tradition, all differences between the two families of which King Abdullah and King Farouk are

WOMAN'S PLACE IN POLITICS

If war, as it is said, teaches us geography, it also teaches us economics. Out of evil cometh good, although the reckless disposition of our resources on war is a high price to pay for a knowledge of economics.

Even the women, if my correspondence is anything to go by, are beginning to show an interest in what used to be called, very foolishly, the dismal science. I say "even" because, presumably, women have less time to give to such subjects than men have, although the general run of men are pretty ignorant under this head, as is revealed by the fatuous remarks of Socialist Ministers have made, and still unblushingly make, on various occasions.

"Economy" means the management of the home, and in the last analysis that is what economics means. So it is only fitting that women should concern themselves with it. Economics is the most practical of all studies, and this fact is being impressed on women more and more in this aftermath of war.

But there is no royal road to learning about it. I wish there were, for then we should not have to witness the spectacle of so many people voting to their own detriment at elections—people who are carried away by the unfulfillable promises of soap-box economists.

There is no royal road. That truth must be emphasised because women often write to me asking me to point out such a road in relation not only to economics but also to politics, the dividing line between which is very blurred in these days.

For example, a woman reader recently suggested to me that I should go through all the Parliamentary Bills and extract from them the parts which specifically affect women. The mere suggestion enabled me to understand how Hercules felt when he contemplated the Augean stables.

Not that the suggestion is ridiculous. It is eminently sensible, if anybody is lucky enough to have the time to carry it out. For women, in company with men, unknown to themselves are being fettered—in totalitarian bonds by much of the legislation sponsored by the Socialist Government. An example of what I have in mind is supplied by two provisions in the National Insurance Bill.

The Bill enacts that a woman whose condition entitles her to an allowance may be disqualified "if

(a) during the period for which the allowance is payable she does any work as an employed or self-employed person, or fails without good cause to observe any prescribed rules of behaviour; or (b) she fails without good cause to attend for, or to submit herself to, any medical examination in accordance with subsection 3 of this section."

On the face of it those clauses seem harmless enough, but when one ponders on "prescribed rules of behaviour" the full extent of

By CANDIDUS

the arbitrary power thus placed in the hands of the bureaucracy becomes horribly apparent. The whole Bill is heavy with unpleasant potentialities for humiliating, and cheating, the citizenry.

Now let us turn to economics. There has been of late a recurrence of the rumour that the Government propose to raise legislation which will limit the dividends paid by public companies. Women might pardonably comment, if they were not investors, that "this could not possibly touch me."

They would be wildly wrong. If dividends were to be limited—I am ignoring the unfairness of robbing those who have risked their money in Ordinary shares—there would be no point in industrial enterprises striving to neutralise one section of the complex costs low, and consequently the housekeepers of this country would have to pay through the nose for nearly everything that goes into the home.

Superficially, it may seem to the non-investing sections an attractive move to freeze dividends at a certain level, but by unjustly munit every other section would suffer. Parliament legislation, conceived in envy and spite, is always a double-edged tool, and the edges are mighty sharp.

It is safe to affirm that almost all legislation of a "social" kind is of greater import to women than it is even to men, for this good, and simple reason: that politics and economics, as I have stated above, are aimed, or should be, at rendering life happier for human beings in their homes.

BY THE WAY

By
BEACHCOMBER

Two recent bits of news have brought a lump into my throat. A zoologist is making a census of "all the bugs in the world," and a girl and two men have produced "the smallest metal tube in the world." It is "so light that 1 lb. of it would measure 8 1/2 miles."

I would like to introduce the three inventors to the zoologist, with a view to getting some of the smaller bugs housed in the tube. This I would call cooperation. But, stay! How is the zoologist to be sure that a bug or two has not evaded his notice? What about a certain beetle in North China? When he has finished I will introduce him to Ahmed, the Syrian grocer, who is making the first census of the grains of sand in the Sahara.

Progress

I am preparing for my colleague Mr. Agate, who likes the idea of condensed versions of Dickens ("with continuity narrative," says the author of a revised version of "Great Expectations"), shortened editions of Corneille, Racine and Molière, since nobody has time to read much today. This experiment will be followed by brief versions of Beethoven's Symphonies, with a number of bars omitted, selected limbs of the best sculpture, and parts of famous pictures. Half a Velasquez is better than none.

Naikover

While the Governors of Naikover School were holding a specially convened meeting to discuss what could be done to foster the almost unbelivable outbreak of honesty at the school—"the first sign of decency for thirty-one years," to quote a Governor)—news came that two of the junior masters had been arrested for house-breaking in the neighbourhood. "I thought it was too good to be true," said the Chairman gloomily.

In Passing

Ever since it has become possible to prophesy about the future

telling our weather by the throw of dice they could not be wider of the mark. It is highly amusing, in this cocksure age, to note that the old countrymen who watch the skies and use their long experience seem to be far more accurate in their forecasts than all the instruments. In the market town near my home they are sufficiently urban to keep on repeating, like parrots. "The radio says . . . But in the countryside they go by their own knowledge. And nine times out of ten they are right, and the drug-victims of radio wrong.

An Old English Custom

For the last half-century Nottingham's world-famous carnival has been fighting a battle for survival. "Reformers" have denounced it as an anachronism, a childish stupidity in the modern world. E. Priestley, in his pre-war "English Journey," wrote of the "syphilis faces" he saw at Goose Fair: Cecil Roberts, another novelist and a native of Nottingham, satirised "the aldermanic asses" who roared on cockatoos on the occasion of a civic opening. And yet . . . "You can't kill Goose Fair," cried the veteran Alderman Tom Ward, everyone of his white whiskers trembling with indignation, when the City Fathers were preparing to banish it from the City Centre.

The origin of Goose Fair is lost in antiquity. We find it flourishing in the fifteenth century and such was its popularity that it ran for over a week. The authority in the middle of the nineteenth century cut it down to three days, and shortly after the last war it was "removed" from the Great Market Place to "The Forest," a mile-and-a-half distant. But Goose Fair refuses to die. All through the war years it was gaily survived, despite the absence of coconuts, Grantham ginger bread, brandy-snap, Goose Fair Rock and adequate catering facilities.

Why? The reason is to be found, I think, in that it meets an inherent human need—the need for communal fun and frolic and for escape from the daily round. Recognition of this human demand for pleasures communally enjoyed was lost in the great wars and

The degree of success or failure in that aim is the ultimate test of the goodness or badness of legislation.

Legislation, of course, is incapable of affecting many aspects of our existence. It cannot endow us with an appreciation of literature and the arts, for instance, though it can help. But it can decide whether or not the butter (when we get it again in quantities that merit consideration) is to be spread thick or thin on our bread. It can decide whether we are to spend our time on this distracted planet as creatures fashioned in the image of our Maker, or whether we are to spend it as robots responding to bureaucratic manipulation of the strings and pulleys.

It can, in short, decide whether life is to be worth living or not, and that, surely, is a matter which deserves the closest, the most constant, and the most instructed attention of the sex from whom life springs.

France Wants Another Loan

Paris, May 30.—Following her successful negotiations with the United States for \$1,370,000,000 loan, France is now preparing for negotiations with Canada for a further credit, M. Felix Gouin, the French Prime Minister, disclosed today.

Canada has already granted a loan of \$340,000,000 to France at three per cent but Gouin stated that the present credits would enable France to meet only about one third of her balance of payments.

With other contemplated credits from the International Bank to be established under the Bretton Woods agreement, France has asked for \$500,000,000 from this source, which would enable her to recover half of her deficit by credits.

There were no restrictions to the loan negotiated with the United States.—Reuter.

Palestine Naval Rating Sentenced

Jerusalem, May 30.—The military court here today sentenced Peter Martosh, 20-year-old Palestinian naval rating, to six years imprisonment with special treatment on each of two charges of possessing gun cotton and detonators while on board the British destroyer Chevron on April 30 this year.

The sentences are to run concurrently.

Martosh, who denied that the kitbag containing explosives and detonators was his, was one of the 13 ratings whom the Chevron carried from Alexandria to Haifa for demobilisation.

(The Chevron was the ship which intercepted the illegal immigration ship Brigadier Wingate outside Palestine waters off Tel Aviv on March 25).

It was stated that when the Chevron arrived at Haifa on May 1, the kitbag was discovered over the ship's magazine and contained detonators fitted and fully primed with a length of fuse.—Reuter.

By
LEWIS RICHMOND

big towns that the people want their recreation grounds to be something more than flower beds and ornamental ponds: they are demanding "attractions," music, variety shows, dances, garden parties, sporting events, competitions and "fun for all."

The attendances at Goose Fair are continuously on the up-grade. The fact that it brings in some £5,000 a year in aid of the city's rates is merely incidental. "Every year the showpeople devise some new 'sensation' and now that the lights are up again in the Forest trees and grassy slopes enclose a spectacle of warmth and gaiety, unparalleled in the whole country. The firmest supporters of the Goose Fair remember the words of Ronald Parry:

The Flaming rode to Palestine to seek the Holy Shrine. The tower travelled into Spain to taste the Spanish wine. The woman rode to Nottingham for an there not the tale. That here the youngest children had been met with children

NO ANGLO-U.S. DISPUTE

Misunderstanding On Morrison Visit

How Germany Got French Workers

Nuremberg, May 29. Germany used French P.O.W.s as a club to bludgeon beaten France out of 250,000 workers for German industries in 1942, it was revealed at today's session of the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal.

The plan was divulged by Fritz Sauckel, Hitler's manpower chief, who said that he and the late Pierre Laval, the French quelling, drew it up on the orders of Hitler and Hermann Goering, the Fuehrer's successor.

For every French prisoner released, Laval agreed to send three French civilians to work in Germany, Sauckel said, adding that the whole deal was accepted by the French as an "act of comradeship, and we had the feeling that it was received very favourably among the population."

French workers were conscripted for a period of only nine months, Sauckel said, and the scheme "was not carried out under pressure," he asserted. Questioned about reports that Germany only sent back weakened or otherwise physically handicapped P.O.W.s, defendant replied that "it is entirely possible the army commanders at prison camps would do that."

Sauckel said he had always rejected the theory of the "master-race" and Lebensraum (living space) if it meant aggressive war.—Associated Press.

Minister's Clash With Churchill

LONDON, MAY 30. MR. HERBERT MORRISON, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY HE HAD THE AUTHORITY OF MR. WILLIAM CLAYTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR SAYING THAT THERE WAS NOT AND NEVER HAD BEEN ANY MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THEM.

MR. MORRISON ADDED, "I FOUND THAT VARIOUS MISUNDERSTANDINGS WERE CAUSED BY CABLED PRESS MESSAGES OF MY STATEMENT BEFORE THE OFFICIAL TEXT WAS RECEIVED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON." AFTER RECEIVING THE OFFICIAL TEXT OF MR. MORRISON'S STATEMENT AND ASCERTAINING THAT THE FIRST VERSION OF IT HAD BEEN MISINTERPRETED, MR. CLAYTON HAD CONFIRMED THAT MR. MORRISON'S STATEMENT "CORRECTLY REPRESENTS THE UNDERSTANDING REACHED IN OUR DISCUSSION."

"It was a pity," he added, already told the House, namely that these decisions were decisions of the governments concerned.

"The question of export commitments from particular countries to particular destinations did not arise during my visit to Washington, and all claims on the United States by other countries will be settled through the Combined Food Board at the proper stage in the usual way."

Mr. Morrison said that one passage had been interpreted in some quarters as implying that the United States had assumed specific commitments to export American wheat to certain areas, thus bypassing the established procedure by which these questions were settled through the Combined Food Board.

Mr. Morrison said he had already informed the United States Government what he had

Incident Closed

Mr. Morrison said he thought the incident might now be regarded as closed.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Leader of the Opposition, agreed with Mr. Morrison that it was a pity a subordinate official of the United States should have contradicted Mr. Morrison in "this" rather disconcerting manner.

Mr. Churchill then asked Mr. Morrison how he reconciled his remarks that export commitments from particular countries to particular destinations did not arise during his visit to Washington with an earlier statement to the House of Commons that the United States Government had now agreed unreservedly to supply India and the British Zone in Germany to the fullest extent of available resources and had, in fact, instructed their representatives on the Combined Food Board to act accordingly.

Winston Churchill said the misunderstanding between the two countries might be regarded as closed, but the misunderstanding between Mr. Morrison and the House still required further elucidation.

Mr. Morrison retorted: "The difficulty is that Mr. Churchill does not understand normal procedure of these things fully." Mr. Churchill: "No doubt from my inexperience."

Mr. Morrison said it was the negotiators' business to arrive at an agreement about how much should be provided and not to decide which countries should provide how much to go to a particular place. That was for the Combined Food Board and was being followed up in the usual way.

Mr. Churchill: "The matter was presented to us in the form of a great sacrifice of 200,000 tons of wheat by Britain, involving serious difficulties and increased privation. Were we not assured that in return the United States would associate themselves unreservedly with the task of supplying India and the British Zone in Germany?"

Mr. Morrison: "Mr. Churchill will persist with the most persistent determination to try to make politics out of this somehow. He is utterly incapable of judging matters on their merits, or words of their English meaning. The United States Government has associated itself with us to the maximum extent to that end within the available resources of the Combined Food Board by instructing its representatives. My statement did not say, or pretend to say and ought not to be, 'misunderstood' by the reader of the King's English, to say that wheat would come from a particular place and go to another particular place."—Reuter.

New York, May 30. The Directors of the Commercial Solvents Corporation today declared an extra dividend of \$0.20 a share and one of \$0.30 a share both payable June 28, to holders on record on June 7.—Associated Press.

News Service reported today. Among the measures are the greatest use of internal relief, maximum collection of agricultural products from farms, the stamping out of the black market and just distribution of the available food supplies.—Reuter.

Unbeaten Army Myth In Germany

LONDON, MAY 30. Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the opposition, intervening in a brief discussion in the House of Commons today on the destruction of certain offensive German war memorials, asked if the destruction of these memorials in stone or bronze was not the way to write ideas even more deeply in the minds of the German people.

Mr. John Hynd, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and minister responsible for the British administration in Germany, replied that he could certainly agree if it were the question of destroying memorials as such. He was sure, however, that Mr. Churchill would be one of the first to agree that such inscriptions as appear on the memorials in the centre of towns as "Unbeaten Army" was something that should not be encouraged in future designing of towns and other memorials.

Mr. Churchill: "No, I think we have far more to do in building up a new world than that."

Mr. Hynd explained that the directive issued made provision for the destruction of any offensive memorials or statues or inscriptions which might be reminiscent of or encouragement to Nazi ideals.

There were many of those statues and inscriptions on statues in the British zone. He said that none had been destroyed so far except as a result of land and air operations during the war.—Reuter.

"Matter Of Life And Death" -- Churchill

LONDON, MAY 30. Britain's wartime Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, said today that the League of Nations, if it had been stronger, would not have failed and he urged that the divisions and disunity in the present United Nations Organisation should be healed as a "matter of life and death."

"If there had been 'reasonable strength' on the part of the governments supporting the League of Nations and clear indications that methods of violence would not succeed and that rearmament would not be allowed, I have no doubt that changes would have taken place in Germany which would not only have saved the world from horrors through which we have passed but also would have saved Germany from the awful fate that has befallen her," Mr. Churchill declared, when he unveiled a bronze head of Lord Cecil at Chatham House, the London headquarters of the Royal Institute of International Affairs today.

The bronze head is the work of Charoux, whose group "Summer Day" is being exhibited in this year's Royal Academy.

Mr. Churchill described Lord Cecil as deeply interwoven in the whole story of the League of Nations and of the League of Nations Union. The League of Nations failed partly because the United States, as a result of a popular election, left Europe to fend for itself, which it did after a grisly fashion.

Even after the United States to have prevented the arrival at had withdrawn, there was quite enough moral and physical force the summit of Germany of the monster and mania, against whom all the best instincts of the German people were powerless.

Referring to the UNO, Mr. Churchill said: "It would be a pity to notice that while the League of Nations had no United States it also was in its outset fairly homogeneous and an agreed body of associates, whereas at the present time in the new UNO, we cannot be blind to the fact that there are grievous and deep-seated divisions."

Best Method "All the same, that is the best place for these divisions to be bridged. It is the best method and we must, as a matter of life and death, associate ourselves in all respects to strengthen and develop that organization and to arm it as far as may be necessary and possible for the future."

The UNO is heir to the theory and machinery of the League. It has a stronger body but the ideas, groundwork and foundations are the same."

Lord Cecil replying, said that a tremendous choice faced humanity—civilization or anarchy, progress or destruction. "I see no hope except in international collaboration," he added.—Reuter.

TARGET

London, May 30. Sir Ronald Wall, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Food, said of today's Anglo-Danish luncheon on board the Danish vessel Frederik: "I am sure the hospitality and food we have had today will be the target at which the British Ministry of Food will aim."

The luncheon menu was: tongue, ham, salmon, sardines, sausage, roast beef, pickled herring, egg, butter, rye bread, white bread, smoked eel, biscuits, cheese and coffee.—Reuter.

Big Four Deputies Conferring

PARIS, MAY 30. The deputies of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers, representing Britain, the United States, Russia and France, met in conference in Luxembourg Palace this evening.

No decision was announced after the meeting for examination of the bilateral treaties between Italy and the Allied powers.

Tomorrow, the deputies will discuss the Italo-Austrian frontier question and hear reports from Dr. Karl Grueber of the Austrian Foreign Office, and Count Carandini, Italian Ambassador in London, on behalf of Italy.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, gave a dinner in Paris tonight in honour of Dr. Grueber. He will return to Vienna on Saturday after presenting the Austrian case to the deputies.—Reuter.

Tokyo, May 29. Brig. Gen. Roy G. L. Graham, assistant Chief of Staff for General MacArthur, will leave on June 1 for Washington for reassignment.—Associated Press.

CHINA ENTERTAINMENT AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of China Entertainment and Land Investment Company, Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, King's Theatre Building, 5th Floor, Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, on Wednesday the Twelfth day of June 1946 at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as a special resolution.

That Article 71 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the figures "\$1,200.00 to \$2,400.00" for the figures "\$600.00 to \$1,200.00."

Dated the 18th day of May 1946.

George Y. K. Sun, Secretary.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Will all individuals or firms having claims against Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., prior to 8th December, 1941, kindly forward same, with supporting details where possible, to our Head Office, Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, on or before 15th June, 1946.

This information is required, at the present time, for record purposes only.

R. TAYLOR, Manager & Secretary.

Hong Kong, 27th May, 1946.

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

is pleased to announce again, for the convenience of the public, its offices are now located in the Hong Kong Bank Building:—

2nd floor: Hong Kong District Office. South China Territory Accounting Office.

6th floor: South China Territory Office. Offices of Manager, Operations & Marketing Departments.

Telephone Nos. 30203, 30204 & 30205.

LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building, Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 3rd. June, 1946 commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at The Tai Kok Sugar Refinery Godown, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

85 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:—

Machinery and Parts, Engines, Winches and Seal Embossing Machines—stored at Commercial Press, Ltd., King's Road, North Point.

Etc., Etc., Etc. The above premises will be open to inspection on the 31st. May, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. and on the 1st. June, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, on application to Mr. Beck at the office of Tai Kok Sugar Refinery, Quarry Bay, and to the storekeeper of the Commercial Press, Ltd., King's Road, North Point.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette, dated Saturday, March 9th, 1946.

LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc. 8, Queen's Road, Hong Kong. A.E.B. & Sons, Auctioneers, 10, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

Anglo-U.S. Protest To Tito Government

LONDON, MAY 30. Britain and the United States have protested formally to Yugoslavia against what was described as "obstruction" to the Allied Military Government in Trieste and Venezia Giulia and the Tito Government's general attitude toward the western nations, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

The texts of the notes, which were sent on May 20 and which have not been answered, were not made public.

Lords Changes Not Acceptable

LONDON, MAY 30. The Government has decided not to accept the opposition amendment passed by the House of Lords last week which led to the Government's first defeat.

The amendment, which was carried by the opposition—in the House of Lords, where the Conservatives have a big majority—would limit the Government powers to control investments under the Borrowing (Control and Guarantee) Bill to five years.

When the bill was again considered in the House of Lords today, Viscount Addison, leader of the House, announced that the Government had carefully considered the amendment and as they firmly believed it was contrary to the main scheme of the bill, they could not accept it.

The House of Lords will now have to decide whether to persist in a new amendment or withdraw it.—Reuter.

Method In Their Hanging

Berlin, May 30. The grimly methodical United States army today completed the hanging of 28 Germans responsible for the deaths of 300,000 tortured inmates of Dachau concentration camp.

In four hours 14 men dropped in quick death. Fourteen others were hanged on Tuesday.

The seventh man to climb the thirteen steps to one of the twin black scaffolds in the old Landsberg prison courtyard today was Martin Weiss, former commandant of the camp.

As the trap sprung, he shouted, "I am giving my life for Germany."—Associated Press.

ADRIATIC SEIZURES

Washington, May 30. Government officials said today that the United States is consulting with Britain to determine whether the two countries should jointly investigate reports that Yugoslavians had seized fishing boats in the Adriatic.

The officials said the conversations are going on at the request of the Italian Government and added that there is a "good chance" that America would undertake such investigations.—Associated Press.

Britain Saves The Situation

LONDON, MAY 30. The danger of a serious famine in the British zone of Germany has been averted by shipment from Britain of large quantities of barley and potatoes, according to an authoritative source here.

The same source states that ships are now loading in the United States with food grains for Germany, and it is thought that a cut in the present ration of 1,014 calories per day may now be averted.

Meanwhile, the American Military Government are to adopt an emergency four-point plan to supply the minimum of food to the 17,500,000 Germans in their zone, the American

"Average Sailor Is A Child At Heart"

VERY SERIOUS CHARGE

The application of Mr. E. S. C. Brooks on behalf of Chau To (who is charged under the Defence Regulations) for bail was refused by Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. M. A. da Silva, for the Crown, opposed the application on the grounds that the charge was a very serious one, for if a conviction was obtained the Crown would ask for a life sentence. No amount of bail would be sufficient guarantee for his appearance in Court. Bail had been granted in the cases of C. Groll, Hyndman and Grover but these cases were not so serious and in the event of a conviction the Crown would ask for varying sentences.

Mr. Brooks said that accused was formerly in the Police force and like many others, joined the Police under the Japanese. In fact many of them were advised to do so. What he had done was probably what every policeman under the Japanese would have done.

In refusing bail, Mr. Kwan said that he was in possession of a copy of the charges and could not grant the application.

SAW HAND MOVE

Charged with attempted larceny on board a bus travelling from Mongkok to the Star Ferry terminus about 3.30 p.m. on May 29, Yim Chuen, 35, a cigarette hawk, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday.

Chung Chuen, a coolie employed by the Tung Tung Import and Export Company of 63, Des Voeux Road, said that at the time the question he was travelling on a bus to the ferry terminus.

He was carrying a sum of \$1,000 in a green bag. He felt a touch and saw a hand moving away from his pocket. Looking round he saw a defendant, who was sitting on his left, withdrawing a hand.

He did not raise the alarm till the bus had reached the terminus when he called a police constable and had defendant arrested.

It was stated that defendant had a previous conviction for a similar offence earlier in the year.

MONEY MART

Gold fluctuated between \$487 and \$490 per tola yesterday and closed at \$489.

Chinese national currency remained inactive with very slight fluctuation and closed at \$2.30 for futures and \$2.46 for spot (per C\$1,000).

U.S. dollars were firm with buyers at \$5.32. Sterling had buyers at \$17.60, and Australian pounds at \$13.50.

CARTON DE WIART ARRIVES

General Carton de Wiart, V.C., the Prime Minister's personal representative in China, arrived in the Colony by R.A.F. plane yesterday.

Another arrival was Mr. Wallinger, on route to Nanking to take up the post of Counsellor at the British Embassy. He is accompanied by his wife and son.

SNATCHERS

Charged with snatching a handbag from a woman in Nathan Road on May 29, Chan Ching-yip, 21, unemployed, was sentenced to four months' hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday.

Kwok Hing, 23, unemployed, charged with the larceny of a pair of gold ear-rings from a woman in Shanghai Street near Waterloo Road on May 29, was also sentenced to four months' hard labour.

ARMS SEIZED

A 24-year-old Chinese, Li Man, was brought before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday charged with being in possession of a 38 revolver and a round of ammunition at Connaught Road Central near Jubilee Street on May 29.

At the request of Sub-Inspector H. C. Hul, the case was adjourned to June 4, for further enquiries. Accused was arrested by Chinese detective C.840.

For snatching a "Polar" gold wrist watch and chain from Miss Mak Yee-ling at Bonham Strand East on Wednesday afternoon, Wong Ming was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

A charge that he had on or about Dec. 16 at Yaumati threatened Lau Man-siu with injury to his person, reputation or property was preferred against Wong Wing-tin, 31, Probationary Sub-Inspector of Police, who appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday.

A formal removal of one week of the greatest. Wong is on bail of

Further evidence was given in the case in which Leonard, Li Ki, Mui Sui-kee and Wong Ling are charged before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Central Magistracy with possession of 20,000 cigarettes on which duty had not been paid.

Mr. M. A. da Silva, appeared for first and fourth defendants and Mr. E. S. C. Brooks for second and third defendants. Licent. Jennings, I.M.S., Tamar said that on May 12 he received reports of trafficking in cigarettes in the barracks on a large scale by sailors and in the afternoon, arrested A. B. Pearson and others. Pearson gave him certain information which he passed to Inspector MacCahey Central Police Station.

In the evening he went with Pearson to the Majestic Ballroom and was introduced to Leonard. Pearson in the hearing of witness told Leonard that he had some cigarettes and Leonard said that he would try to get some one to buy them. About an hour later Leonard said he would take them to a buyer.

They were taken to the Golden City Restaurant where they met second accused, Lee. Witness was introduced to Lee as the Manager of the Canteen. Leonard acted as interpreter.

The party was then driven to a house in D'Aguilar Street in witness' car. On the way Lee asked Pearson how many cigarettes he had, and Pearson asked the price. Lee told him that he could not pay \$1,000 but offered \$300.

Leonard said that he wanted \$200 for a 50-50 cut, to which Pearson agreed. They all stopped at the house in D'Aguilar Street and it was agreed that all should meet at 11 p.m. sharp when the cigarettes would be brought.

Witness then drove Lee back to the Golden City and Leonard to the Majestic Cabaret. After this witness went to the Police station where the inspector gave him certain instructions.

The appointment was kept and here witness met the other accused. The cigarettes were taken upstairs.

Not Cricket

When all were in the car again Pearson handed witness \$400 in \$100 notes. He put them into his left hand pocket and took out another two \$100 bills, which had been previously marked and handed them to Leonard at the same time giving the police the prearranged signal.

All were taken upstairs. The cigarettes were found in the flat and later the \$200 given to Leonard was shown to him. Witness said that he thought Leonard said "I suppose they are." Later at the police station he and Pearson made a statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Silva, witness admitted that he was not a legal man and mentioned general abhorrence of police traps and not playing cricket.

In this case it was his attitude that the members of the public had placed temptation in the way of the sailors by the buying of cigarettes, obtained illegally for a price and thus made the sailors liable to court martial and heavy sentences.

Easily Led

In his experience in the Navy he had found that the average sailor was a child at heart and easily led into temptation.

He disagreed with Mr. Silva that in this case it was a counter-temptation.

In reply to Mr. Silva witness said that it would not be a decided disappointment to him if the case failed.

Answering further questions witness said that he was not aware that the price had been discussed in the cabaret or elsewhere. He heard the price mentioned in the car.

Witness told Mr. Silva that he hoped he was a man above average intelligence and that he could judge men fairly well. He would describe Leonard as a sharp witted man. He did not know why a sharp-witted man like Leonard was not suspicious when he asked for half the proceeds knowing that the other half was to be divided between Pearson and himself.

Trucks And Guns

He denied pushing the \$200 to Leonard. He gave the money to Leonard. In the flat Leonard made no denial about the notes. Witness denied offering six guns at \$200 each in the car. He made no offer but was asked by Lee if he had anything else. In reply to him Lee gave him a list which included three-ton international trucks, arms and clothing.

Mr. Silva put it to witness that that was a lie and that it was he who mentioned the trucks and guns. Witness said that he mentioned the name of

the trucks and the number of guns.

Mr. Silva: When told accused were not interested did you suggest why not take two guns as that was easy as each could be placed under the arm pits.—Yes.

That statement was made because they were not interested?—They were interested.

Good And Bad

Witness admitted that D'Aguilar Street was dark, the entrance to the house narrow and that there was a pavement some four feet wide. He could not identify the police officer but could identify the last two accused. This was because of his naval training. He could identify any object on which he had his concentration. At the time he was taken up with the men and not with the Police officer. In reply to Mr. Brooks witness

Defence Objects To War Crime Charges

AN OBJECTION BY THE DEFENDING OFFICER, CAPT. J. F. REILLY, TO THE INSUFFICIENCY OF THE CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED, WHEN HONG KONG'S FOURTH WAR CRIMES TRIAL OPENED AT JARDINE'S GO-DOWN, EAST POINT, YESTERDAY, WAS OVER-ROULED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COURT.

THE ACCUSED—W.O. KURASAWA HIDEO, SGT. HANADA ZENJI, SGT. SAKAMOTO ISOJI AND L/CPL. SANO TOSHIHARU—ARE CHARGED WITH MALTREATING SEVEN CHINESE AT JAPANESE GENDARMERIE H.Q.

There was some laughter in Court when the Usher had to awaken a reporter from the Chinese press who had fallen asleep.

The Court is composed of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Department of the J.A.G. India), President, Major M. I. Ormsby (The West Yorkshire Regiment) and Captain B. N. Kaul (The Frontier Force Regiment).

Major G. S. Puddicombe (Victoria Rifles of Canada) is the Prosecuting Officer and Captain J. F. Reilly, Staff Captain (Legal) R.O. ALFSEA, Defence Officer.

At the commencement of the hearing, when the President of the Court was about to ask accused to plead, Captain Reilly on behalf of the accused, raised an objection to the charges as framed on the ground that he considered the particulars given to be insufficient.

Magistrate Quoted

In the course of his submissions, Captain Reilly made reference to the cases of Carroll, Hyndman and Grover, who are charged with offences under the Defence Regulations and in whose cases particulars had been ordered.

Captain Reilly referred to Mr. M. A. da Silva as "the redoubtable Counsel for the Crown" and quoted the adjectives and epithets used by Messrs. Remedios, Evans and Hon when they applied for particulars on behalf of their respective clients. Captain Reilly then went on to read, from "The China Mail", the decision of the learned Magistrate, Mr. C. Y. Kwan, in the case under reference and quoted extracts from the Manual of Military Law in support of his contention.

After a short adjournment, the Court decided against Captain Reilly and the case opened with Major Puddicombe addressing the Court, after all accused had pleaded "Not Guilty."

Court Interpreter

Ip Tin Shang, Chief Interpreter at the Kowloon Magistracy, was the first witness called by the Prosecution. Ip stated: "As I returned home at about 9.20 a.m. on July 22, 1945, I saw five men on reaching the first floor of my house. They were strangers to me."

One of them was L/Cpl. Sano Toshiharu and the other four were Chinese. The names of three of these Chinese were Lau Sau Fuk, Ng Chi Cheng Kwan alias Ai Chi Kwan. I do not know the name of the other.

"I was asked by one of the Chinese if I was Ip Tin Shang. I replied in the affirmative. I was then detained. A search was made of the premises and I saw some papers taken away. My sons Ip Hak Kan and Ip Hak Kin were also arrested as well as a man named Lau Hi Lit, who was a friend of my sons."

At Supreme Court. "We were taken over to Gendarmerie Headquarters at the Supreme Court and looked up separately. On July 23 I was

AIR SERVICE

The U.S. Army Courier Service has started a bi-weekly air service between Shanghai and Hong Kong.

BLAKE PIER INCIDENT

Alexander Gray Edmond, 37, engineer, residing at the Peninsula Hotel, was charged before Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at the Central Magistracy yesterday with inflicting grievous bodily harm upon Cheung Sze Kueng at Blake Pier on May 23.

At the request of the prosecution, accused was remanded for a week, as complainant is still in hospital.

It was stated that complainant was suffering from a fractured lower jaw and abrasions on the face.

ness admitted that there were good and bad in the Navy. The sailors were not all children at heart and some were just as cunning as the civilian members of the public.

Regarding Pearson he would say that up to six months ago his record was excellent.

The case was adjourned till Monday June 3 at 10 a.m.

Readers' Letters

White Collar Legion

Sir,—From your Leading Article of May 28th, issue, we derived some little measure of satisfaction to learn that at long last a "beef" is being aired concerning the plight that besets us in this post-war struggle to survive.

When are all executive going to wake up to the cold sombre fact that collectively, the "white collar" classes the world over, are indispensable? Stenographers, Clerks, Typists, Book-keepers and their likes, all contribute their full share to the smooth functioning of world trade and finance. Their lot is pitiable because in comparison to other labourers, their income are ridiculously inadequate. And yet, no one has even heard a moan or groan from that quarter—so far. In fact, we had to quickly wait until your article appeared in print before we realized that something ought to be done about the woe of the "white collar" class.

The adoption of a wage basis applicable to all classes or ranks of employees would seem best used for a solution.

Let us presume that a coolie's basic wage is \$300.00 p. month. The No. 1. Coolie, a step higher should receive \$550.00 p. month; and an overall Superintendent, \$400.00 p. month, and so on.

While this is being written to concern the "white collar" classes, and which represent by far a larger percentage of the working class, my friends, many of them have even gone so far as to closely possess and find that, in order to survive, those in that category would not possibly be able to live and live normally, on anything less than a minimum basic salary of \$400.00 p. month. This sum would only apply to a single person. Those married and with children depend on him would either have to disperse with a roof over their heads or to keep alive, the best they can on a starvation diet.

What is being granted to members of other working classes and granted (so I understand) in sympathy of understanding for the prevailing difficult times, should, in all fairness, also be granted to the "white collar" group. Their mental exertion also wears them out as fast, if not faster in many cases, than the physical.

Your "Correspondence" Section of May 20th, discloses some very interesting and factual figures concerning incomes, notably that the "white collar" classes wage trail far behind those of the others; in fact it is by far the lowest.

ANOTHER WHITE COLLAR.

Star Ferry

Sir,—To Jojo Gut: We thank you kindly for being an extremely understanding citizen.

The "Star" Ferry Company M. G. HARDIE, Superintendent.

Housing.

Sir,—Now that the War is over and Democracy has triumphed over Despotism, the great men of the World are leaving no stone unturned in their idealistic efforts to make this world a better place in which to live in. Locally, great progress has been made in recovery and rehabilitation; and the fact that Government appointed a Committee to investigate and report on the housing problem is ample proof of the importance and

opened, you will be punished.

"I said I did not do anything. Hanada immediately proceeded to torture me. First of all he beat me on the head and face and then he struck me on my body and legs with a wooden pole with some force. I immediately became unconscious."

"After some time I gradually came to my senses. I felt something warm against my legs and also something hot near my face. With my eyes opened a little, I saw three Japanese present. Warrant Officer Kurasawa Hideo had appeared on the scene.

Eyebrows Gone

"My eyebrows had gone and my clothing was wet. The three Japanese were enjoying the torture, laughing most heartily."

"At this point another Chinese, whose name I have since found out to be Chan Kwan Chun, came in. He was an Interpreter, in the Gendarmerie. There were then five persons present."

"After some conversation in Japanese, the three Japanese proceeded to beat me with a leather whip and poles. I begged them not to do it. I even knelt down before them."

"After a while, Hanada said something to the Chinese Interpreter Chan; who in turn said to me: 'We will give you 24 hours to think matters over and will have you out again the next day.' I was then carried back to my cell. I was detained for 28 days. I was released on August 18 and had to receive medical treatment from two doctors after release."

After evidence of this witness, the Court adjourned till 10 a.m. this morning, when Captain Reilly will commence his cross-examination of witness.

seriousness of the situation in relation to the Colony's post-war reconstruction. I have been obsessed with two notions, which I venture to present for consideration:—

1. In order to house the millions (and their families) who are to assist in our reconstruction, advantage should be taken of the many beautiful empty houses in Macao, now going as cheaply. Wouldn't it be a boon for one to work here contentedly and to visit one's family in Macao once or twice weekly?

2. In order to encourage the rebuilding of damaged residences (which are mostly situated on the Peak area) Government's policy with regard to Chinese wishing to live on the Peak should at once be clarified. Our local champion of Democracy, Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke, has raised the question in far away England. We still remember the pre-war unwritten law, and are still smarting from its effects.

Is it too much to ask our worthy Chinese Representatives to put forward this question in the Legislative Council?

T. F.

"Nestle's"

Sir,—According to the advertisement put by "Nestle's" in the papers, we understand that Government departments, business firms or individuals can apply in writing to Nestle's for their Milk Products at controlled prices. We therefore, wasted no time to apply for them through the kind recommendation of our Head, Being Government employees and with the recommendation of our Department Head we, thus, thought that our request will definitely not be turned down. But to our disappointment we received a reply from "Nestle's" saying that they had already received far too many applications and that their stock had been sold out and thus could not be able to meet our need. So we were left behind.

Our application was sent on 28th instant—not very late after the announcement I suppose—and yet we couldn't have our share. May I suggest a list of the department business firms and individuals who were lucky not to be left behind and the quantity they were given.

CHEUNG CAM TIN.

School Wanted

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the local authorities to the absolute necessity of establishing an Anglo-Chinese school in the Shaukiwan District for the benefit of the people there. Shaukiwan, which is six miles away from town, has a population of 25,000 and there is every sign to show that this figure is steadily growing. About 90 per cent of these people are wage-earners, or belong to the unwealthy class, who can by no means afford to send their children to town for a decent education, while those who are fortunate enough to be able to attend schools to learn English have to go all the way to various parts of the city to satisfy their desire to learn.

For several generations my home has been made in Shaukiwan. It seems a great pity that my children have to go to school in the same way that their father, grandfather and great grandfather did in their school days. Certainly something ought to be done about this problem, which has been waiting for solution for the past seventy years.

We all realize how many urgent problems the Government has to deal with at the present moment, but I do hope that as soon as building materials are abundant and cheap, the Government will do her best to build a school to educate the youngsters of Shaukiwan. In the meantime perhaps something can be done by making use of the premises of the school belonging to the Tai Koo Dock Yard & Quarry Bldg. which is at present lying idle. There is no reason why the Government could not borrow or rent the premises for such a noble purpose.

I am not only writing this for my children, but also for the children of over 25,000 of that district.

TSANG YUNG-FUK.

Gogol Play In Mandarin

A famous classic drama, "The Revolver or the Inspector General," by Nikolai Gogol will be performed in Mandarin by the National Reconstruction Dramatic Group at the Central Theatre at 1 p.m. today and tomorrow.

This is the first performance ever given here by the group, which is well known in Kuming and Kwailin as well as in Chungking and the artists of which, about 80 in number, are the most experienced in the interior of China.

The play was written in Russian in 1835 and was a satire on the Russian bureaucracy. Nikolai Gogol, a Russian, was said to approve it after attending the show as a most valuable realistic drama. It retains all its vitality and comic force even today.

Charged with breach of a deportation order, Heung Chi-kung, alias Chan Sang, 41, was sentenced to three months' hard labour when he appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday. He had been banished from the Colony on a deportation order dated Oct. 10, 1938, and was arrested on May 29 in a de-molished house in Canton Road.

SINGAPORE'S DIFFICULTIES

Singapore, May 30.
Transportation and equipment shortages continue to slow the post-war rehabilitation of Singapore.

Municipal commissioners, holding their first meeting in four years, were told:

Water, electricity and gas departments are in a serious position and only careful nursing of worn-out equipment enables them to carry on.

Streets swarmed with an estimated 40,000 hawkers, seven times the pre-war number. Their presence has impeded all efforts to keep streets clean and drains clear.

Singapore is the equivalent of U.S.\$7,900,000 in arrears in interest and sinking funds for loans but has received government assurances that money to cover the arrears will be forthcoming.

Anti-mosquito and anti-malarial control have deteriorated seriously although there is small danger of a widespread malaria outbreak.

"We cannot absolve the British Military Administration from responsibility for the 'disgraceful state of affairs' in Singapore," one commissioner, Mr. John Laycock, declared at the meeting.—Associated Press.

FOOD SHORTAGE

Tokyo, May 30.

There is only enough food reserve left to feed Tokyo a day and a half, while some Japanese districts are as far behind as 19 days in food distribution, the Central Rationing Agency has reported, according to the Kyodo News Agency.

Meanwhile, the agriculture ministry reported that more than 1,400,000 kilograms (approximately 740,000 lbs.) of Japanese produce was ready for export to allied countries.—Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

FRIDAY, 31st MAY

Kongmoon (Nan Fung I) 9.00 a.m.

Bangkok (Hiram) 9.30 a.m.

Swatow and Amoy (Fengtien) 9.30 a.m.

Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.

Saigon, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa and Aden (Mongolia) 10.00 a.m.

Shanghai (Yochow) noon.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m.

Shanghai (Longview Victory) 2.00 p.m.

Kongmoon (Luen Hon I) 3.00 p.m.

Swatow (Mary) 4.00 p.m.

Canton (Sai On) 4.00 p.m.

SATURDAY, 1st JUNE

Foohow (Foohing) 10.00 a.m.

Tsankong (Kwongchow-wan) (Aug Fee) 10.00 a.m.

Straits, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool (Glenapp) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Manila, P.I. (Louise Lykes) 10.00 a.m.

Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

Haiphong (Agnes) 3.00 p.m.

Wuchow (Kwongai Province) (Nan Lung) 3.00 p.m.

Kongmoon (Fook Ho) 4.00 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

Formosa (Chip Shun 2) 5.00 p.m.

Hollu and Cebu, P.I. (Arcadia Victory) 5.00 p.m.

Straits (Van Heutsz) 5.00 p.m.

Shanghai (Glenapp) 5.00 p.m.

U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (Carlton Victory) (Parcels) 4.30 p.m. (Reg.) 4.45 p.m. (Ord.) 5.00 p.m.

SUNDAY, 2nd JUNE

Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.

Saigon (Heliok) 10.00 a.m.

Canton (Kwong Tung) 10.00 a.m.

MONDAY, 3rd JUNE

Canton (Fadnan) 6.00 a.m.

Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

Shanghai (Mount Rogers) 10.00 a.m.

Hollu (San Hing Chung) 10.00 a.m.

Bangkok (Muthock) 10.00 a.m.

Shanghai, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via Seattle (Mount Greylock) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

TUESDAY, 4th JUNE

Formosa (Hastings Park) 10.00 a.m.

Shanghai (Tainan) 1.00 p.m.

Swatow (Halyang) 2.00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE

Shanghai (Samtyne) 10.00 a.m.

Haiphong (Bust) 10.00 a.m.

Straits and Australia via Sydney (Kipaki) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Shanghai and Manila (King Haakon VII) 10.00 a.m.

LAI KIT TESTIFIES ON HIS OWN BEHALF

COMPLETE DENIAL OF EVER HAVING BEEN AN EMPLOYEE OF THE JAPANESE GENDARMERIE, AND OF HAVING TAKEN PART IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF WATER-TORTURE WAS PUT FORWARD BY LAI KIT YESTERDAY AT THE RESUMED HEARING (BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE E. H. WILLIAMS, IN THE SUPREME COURT) OF HIS TRIAL FOR OF HIGH TREASON.

THE CROWN CASE AGAINST ACCUSED CLOSED YESTERDAY MORNING. THE TRIAL IS NOW IN ITS FINAL STAGES WITH ONLY FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED REMAINING.

In the witness-box yesterday Dr. O. de Souza said that he had been forced to act as an interpreter to Gira nationals for three months. During this period he witnessed severe beatings and tortures of arrested persons by Gendarmes in the course of interrogations. At the Kimberley Road Gendarmery, he saw accused interrogate arrested persons.

Sgt. Kuwano Nobuyuki, formerly attached to the Special Branch of the Hong Kong Police during the Japanese occupation, said that accused was introduced to him by Moriama as his friend in March, 1945. He did not know what accused was doing.

Following the completion of the Crown's case, Mr. Bernacchi contended that the prosecution failed to produce evidence against accused so far as three of the alleged overt acts were concerned. The only evidence submitted by the prosecution against Lai Kit was that of Nobuyuki, who merely said that Moriama introduced Lai Kit to him as a friend.

The Court held that there was a case for accused to answer. In the witness box, Lai Kit said that one night about 20 days after the Japanese had occupied the Colony, a Japanese visited his house and raped his wife. He was so scared that he removed his whole family—his wife, son, daughter, niece and himself—to another house early the next morning.

Shortly after moving into his new home, his son was killed by the Japanese when the kid attempted to cross a Japanese blockade in street, this was followed by the death of his niece due to under-nourishment and the departure of his wife with a Formosan because of his poverty.

He tried to make ends meet by smuggling salt and crude oil into the New Territories until sometime in February, 1943, when he accidentally met Mrs. Wong, who later introduced him to her husband, George Wong (now under death sentence for high treason).

Accused said he got to know that Wong was working for the Japanese. In March, 1944, Wong offered him a job in his shop in Mongkok, and as a result accused said he then came to know Moriama, who one night invited him to dinner at 69, Kimberley Road. Later, Moriama used to ask him to sell rice and do other small errands for him.

Sometime towards the middle of June, 1944, Lai said Moriama sent for him. Accused went and was told by Moriama that he might be able to give him a helping hand since he (Moriama) was short of men.

"Watch The Chinese" After a telephone conversation, Moriama, Mak (a Chinese detective), Kwok Tai-yuan (Formosan interpreter) and Lai left. Moriama said: "You people just follow me and, when coming across one Indian and a Chinese, you need not pay much attention to the Indian but watch the Chinese."

"As I sensed that they were going to arrest somebody, accused continued, 'I asked Moriama to excuse me from going with them as I was very busy. Moriama then slapped my face and told me to do what he told me to."

"We walked along Kimberley Road and on reaching Nathan Road, Moriama ordered Kwok and myself to go across the street while he and Mak remained on this side of the street. Later I saw a Chinese and an Indian walking towards Moriama. When they passed him about 10 or 20 paces, I saw Mak and Moriama turn back and follow them. The Chinese was arrested by Moriama and taken to No. 69, Kimberley Road. Kwok and I crossed the street and followed them to the house."

"Later I learned the arrested Chinese was Ip Kam-wing. In the house, Moriama producing a document, asked Ip what it was. Ip replied that it was a letter written by Lai Chak-po, living at a house in Park Street."

Continuing, accused said that at about 8 p.m. that night Moriama took three or four Japanese Gendarmes, a similar number of Chinese detectives and a Formosan interpreter and led them to Lai Chak-po's house in Park Street.

After arresting Lai Chak-po, the Gendarmes and detectives made a search of the house and Lai Chak-po was eventually brought down from the roof by a Gendarme.

After arresting Lai Chak-po, the party drove on to a house in Park Street, where they arrested Ma Leung. They took the two back to Kimberley Road.

Moriama ordered Kwok and Lai Chak-po to go to a side room. About 30 minutes later, Moriama again took Lai Chak-po, detective Lau, the Formosan and accused to a house in Nathan Road in car. On arriving, accused said Lai Chak-po rang the bell and, when the door was opened, asked for Sum Cheung. The door was immediately closed and the lights in the house switched off.

They failed to find Sum Cheung, whereupon his wife was arrested, and they all went back to Kimberley Road. Between 1 and 2 a.m., Lai Chak-po offered to tell Moriama everything. Asked to write out a statement, Lai Chak-po said that he was very much confused and asked accused to write out to his dictation, this he did.

When Moriama was out of the room, accused said he berated Lai Chak-po for implicating so many people in his statement and advised him not to involve any more. When the Japanese returned, Lai Chak-po said that he was tired and asked if he could postpone further work on the statement till the next day; Moriama agreed.

Water Torture Early the next morning, they went first to a house in Salisbury Road and then to the Chung Hua Book Co., where Moriama arrested a girl named Mai Siu-hing. Later, he found her drying her hair, and she said she had been given the water torture. He got her some dry underclothing from her home.

There were some more arrests that day. After delivering a bundle of clothing to a shop on Moriama's orders, accused said he then returned to George Wong's shop.

Mr. Bernacchi (Defence Counsel)—Did you ever tell Moriama that you did not like the sort of work he asked to do?

Clear The Way For Peace Talk

Nanking, May 30.

The Democratic League yesterday dispatched an urgent telegram to Mukden urging President Chiang Kai-shek to return to Nanking at once to clear the way for concrete peace discussions.

The telegram said now that the government has taken Changchun there is no necessity for fighting.

Dr. Carson Chang, prominent League member, has arranged an immediate conference with the American envoy, General George C. Marshall to "go over the whole situation."

Chung said he was hopeful of the Manchurian peace but that without Chiang Kai-shek every move in that direction was blocked. He said he thought the government's insistence on taking Harbin and Tatsihar would present no grave problem. He said that the helping reports of a truce agreement already concluded by the Committee of Three were untrue.

Chinese Government sources reported yesterday that Government troops have routed the remnants of the Communist troops at Yungki and driven them toward the Korean border.

Government reports from the north said that the vanguards of the national troops were within 30 miles of Harbin.—Associated Press.

up any position in the Kempeitai.

When was the first occasion you did do any thing of a political nature for Moriama?—Towards the middle of June, 1944.

When was the last occasion?—June 29, 1944.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lonsdale (Crown Counsel) accused said that he was happily married 19 years ago. His first wife died seven years after their marriage. He married the woman who left him for a Formosan two years after the death of his first wife.

Do you remember you made a statement to a British Captain this year in which you said your wife died in Hong Kong in 1942?

Yes.

Chinese Tradition Why did you tell the British Captain that she died in 1942 whereas now you tell the Court she ran away with a Formosan?

I said it because in accordance with Chinese tradition, I considered a woman is dead when she runs away from her husband.

What did Lai Chak-po ask you to write in his statement?—He asked me to write something about Wong Wing-tim, Yeung Po and Ip Kam-wing.

Did you come to the Supreme Court (Japanese Gendarmery H.Q.) between June 15 and 20, 1944?—No.

How can you remember so clearly all the details of the facts of the arrest?—I have been in the prison for over six months and was charged three months ago. I can remember my charges very well. After all, it concerns my life.

At this stage, the case was adjourned to 10 a.m. today.

Glass Of Water For A Bob

Singapore, May 30.

A shilling for a glass of water, fivepence extra for ice to cool a beer, two shillings for an orange squash and 5/10d. for a good cinema seat.....

Such are sample prices which relaxation-hungry British and Allied servicemen report being charged in Singapore. Despite mention in the House of Commons, prices show no signs of descending.

Servicemen say a normal week's pay will last just one day in town.

An investigating "Singapore Free Press" reporter was told by an Army Welfare officer: "Singapore prices are really a shocking scandal."

"Racket is putting it mildly," said another officer. "Even during four years in India, which has a fairly high reputation for overcharging, I never encountered anything to approach the prices in Singapore. The worst of it is the shops are so well stocked."

"The general attitude seems to be that the Government should do something about it, but will they?" one British OR declared.

Commented "The Free Press": "A walletful of notes is a will of the wisp. A satchelful of dollars is closer to the requirements of the servicemen."—Associated Press.

GUERRILLA WAR IN THE P.I.

Manila, May 30.

A 12-hour battle involving 2,000 guerrillas and Filipino M.P.'s was reported yesterday as the new President of the Philippines Commonwealth Manuel Roxas discussed at the first Cabinet meeting "the pressing situations on which we intend to have immediate action."

The M.P.'s reported that the Hukbalahaps were involved in battles with U.S.A.F.F.E. guerrilla bands and the military police on the Pangasinan River, about 70 miles north of Manila. Two policemen were slain and several wounded. Six U.S.A.F.F.E. men are missing and an undetermined number of Hukbalahaps have been killed.—Associated Press.

STRANGLER

A 32-year-old woman was found strangled to death in her cubicle at 173 Pello Street, Shumshuipo, Kowloon, yesterday afternoon. The premises had been ransacked, apparently by the person or persons who had murdered her. Next to her was a baby girl, asleep.

Deceased was last seen alive at 1.30 p.m. by another inmate of the flat, who returned about two hours later to find her dead. She was lying face downwards, gagged, bound and with a rope around her neck.

The baby girl was lying on the bed beside her, unharmed and sleeping peacefully when the police arrived.

Tokyo, May 30.

The 19th session of the Diet will open about June 15 instead, as originally scheduled, June 10. The Kyodo News Agency reported. The delay is due to technical difficulties in preparing the budget for the coming fiscal year.—Associated Press.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES, TRADE & INDUSTRY

MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES CONTROL AND PRICE REGULATIONS

(B. M. A.) 1946

I, WALTER MORRIS THOMSON, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me as the competent authority under Regulation 2 of the Miscellaneous Commodities Control and Price Regulations (British Military Administration) 1946, and pursuant to the powers contained in Regulation 2 thereof, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the following item is added to the First Schedule to such Regulations:—

SCHEDULE

PRICE CONTROL

Commodity	Maximum Retail Price
Australian Jam (All kinds)	HK\$1.50 per 24 oz. tin
" " " "	HK\$4.50 " 80 " "

GIVEN under my hand at HONG KONG this 27th day of May, 1946.

W. M. THOMSON,

Acting Director,
Supplies, Trade & Industry.

COLLABORATOR TRIAL IN SHAI

Shanghai, May 30.

Nanak Chand, president of the Japanese-sponsored Indian Independence League, and B. Bobby, liaison officer, were arraigned before the Shanghai High Court charged with collaboration.

The two Indians were arrested by the Chinese authorities on written charges filed by local Indians with the court. The complainants charged that many Indians were arrested by the Japanese gendarmery and imprisoned in the Infamous Bridge House through the efforts of the Indian Independence League.

Chand was also accused of having made anti-Allied speeches and having misappropriated rations intended for the Indian community. Both he and Bobby denied the charges.

Another Trial

L. T. Yuan, of the pre-war international Shanghai Municipal Council, faced Judge Shaw Shih-feng of the Shanghai High Court on charges of collaboration.

He defended his acceptance of the post of chairman of the Food Control Commission under the Japanese by saying that he had taken the job on the express understanding that he would be allowed to increase the price of rice "to help the Chinese farmers."

Asked why he did not leave Shanghai for Chungking, he said he had a family to look after and "some charity work to do."

Yuan is accused of having bought rice from farmers for the Japanese military. He was remanded sine die.—Associated Press.

FOR SALE

A fixed Steam Derrick Crane situated in the Slipway, built on the property of the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. at North Point is offered for Sale. Tender Forms can be obtained on application at Section VI of Naval Store Office, H.M. Naval Yard Hong Kong between 9.30 to 11.30 A.M. on 31st May, 1946 to 4th June, 1946, and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to Suptd. Naval Store Office, H.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong, on or before noon on Thursday 6th June, 1946.

H.K.V.D.C. NOTICE

Distribution of Red Cross Supplies will be made at Volunteer Headquarters to all members of H.K.V.D.C. and H.K.R.N.V.R. who were Prisoners of War on 15th August, 1945, on Friday 31st May from 10 a.m. to noon and 2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m., and on Saturday 1st June from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. If unable to call in person, delivery will be made only against signed authorisation.

G. M. GORDON WILLIAMS,
Major, R.A.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D. Corps.

H.Q. H.K.V.D.C.,
Hong Kong, 30th May, 1946.

CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY



STARRING

EDWARD ARNOLD WALTER HUSTON
ANNE SHIRLEY JAMES CRAIG

AN R.K.O. RADIO HIT

COMMENCING SUNDAY

BIG BEYOND WORDS! THRILLING BEYOND
RELIEF! MAGNIFICENT BEYOND COMPARE!

Charles
LAUGHTON



LEE T RE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
They're in the Army Now . . . to Bombard
You with Exciting Beauty, Toe-Tickling Rhythm!



John HUBBARD . . . Osa MASSEN
Directed by Sidney LANFIELD
— A Columbia Picture —

FINAL
SHOWING
TO-DAY
At 2.30-5.15
7.30-9.30 p.m.

THE MOST EXCITING JUNGLE PICTURE OF THE SEASON!

SEE . . . Tarzan in a death battle with a ferocious
Numidian Lion—a terrific fight with the Monster Men
in the City of The Green Goddess . . . hair-raising
adventure and breathtaking escapes!



Commencing To-Morrow 'The FIGHTING LADY'

SHOWING TO-DAY KING'S At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

It's DEANNA in her First TECHNICOLOR Triumph!



ROBERT PAIGE
AKIM TAMIROFF

Conditions In P.O.W. Camps In Germany

HANGED

Landsberg, May 30.
Gottfried Weiss, commandant of the Dachau concentration camp, was hanged yesterday morning in Landsberg prison.
Weiss had hoped for a reprieve just before his death.
—Associated Press.

Surplus Italian War Material

Paris, May 29.
A military committee report on the definition and disposal of surplus Italian war material was adopted on Tuesday by the deputy foreign ministers in Paris. American officials reported without divulging details.
In a inconclusive discussion on dealing with war criminals under the proposed Italian treaty, the United States deputy, Mr. James C. Dunn, renewed the proposal of Mr. Byrnes, for a special allied commission which would receive accusations for a limited period, say 90 days, after signature of the treaty.
Mr. Dunn stressed that the United States wanted war criminals handled by an Allied agency, rather than unilaterally. The deputies adopted a report on the future size of Rumania's army.
This will be passed to the foreign ministers who have already agreed that Rumania's forces be restricted to those needed for internal security and frontier protection.
—Associated Press.

NUTS TO AMERICA

Washington, May 29.
The House of Representatives Agriculture Committee said that nuts, dates and figs are being imported into the United States from countries adjacent to the famine areas.
Officials said that more nuts from India, Italy, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Spain and South America were imported during the seven months ending March 31 than during the entire pre-war normal year.
"Those countries should send them to starving neighbours but they want American dollars," Associated Press.

London, May 30.
Six thousand Germans from Norwegian internment camps are to be repatriated to the Soviet zone of Germany during the next few weeks, states the British News Service in Germany. Many of them have been interned in camps at Mandal and Stavanger.
—Reuter.

MAJESTIC

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
THE SCREEN'S GREATEST GLORY STORY!

"GUNG HO!"

THE BATTLE CRY OF THE MARINE RAIDERS!

STARRING
RANDOLPH SCOTT
A Universal Picture

NEXT CHANGE

ABBOTT & COSTELLO in
"LOST IN A HAREM"

CATHAY

TO-DAY ONLY

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

You'll Love Every Kiss,
Every Song, Every Laugh!

"SEVEN

SWEETHEARTS"

Starring

KATHRYN GRAYSON

TO-MORROW

Betty Grable Don Ameche
in
"MOON OVER MIAMI"
in Super Technicolor

TKACHENKO'S

RUSSIAN RESTAURANT
3, HANKOW ROAD,
KOWLOON
Ground and 1st Floor

Best of Food and Wine
Service, Pleasant Surroundings
Phone for reservations 50559

THE WAR MINISTER, MR. JACK LAWSON, HAS CALLED FOR A FULL AND IMMEDIATE REPORT ON VARIOUS ALLEGATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE ABOUT CONDITIONS IN PRISONER OF WAR AND CIVIL INTERNMENT CAMPS IN THE BRITISH ZONE IN GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

THIS WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY IN REPLY TO A QUESTION.

Earlier when questions on the same subject were asked, Mr. John Hynd, who is the minister responsible for the British administration in Germany, said that roughly 45,000 Germans were imprisoned in the British zone without trial, including 41,000 dangerous Nazis and security suspects and 4,000 suspected war criminals who would be tried as quickly as possible.

Major Taiton Beamish (Cons.) asked by what date he estimated the last of these persons would have undergone trial and whether he was satisfied that the standard of accommodation, feeding, medical facilities and general treatment in the camps in which these men and women were interned, and in particular in the senior officers' internment camp at Osnabrück, were entirely satisfactory. Mr. Hynd said that he could not give the date by which their trial would be completed.

Balanced Rations

Large numbers were involved and the majority could not be tried until the Nuremberg Tribunal had given its verdict on the criminal organisation.

German internment camps in the British zone had recently been reviewed and as a result, food production activities had been intensified, said Mr. Hynd. Balanced rations were provided for hospital patients and postal facilities had been extended and welfare arrangements improved.

Senior officers in internment camps were the responsibility of the War Secretary.

Disquieting Reports

Major Beamish said that there were very disquieting reports from reliable officers and even more disquieting rumours regarding conditions in a number of camps in Germany and that even if half of these reports were true they were a grave reflection on the British Administration. Could he be given an assurance that British treatment of German prisoners would be guided by justice and fairness?

Mr. Hynd replied: "I can give an assurance from the date my administration took over, namely on April 5. I know there are a number of rumours and that statements have been made concerning conditions in these camps. Obviously I cannot check every single statement. I have made personal investigations into some and have been assured by the internees themselves that they were entirely without foundation."

"The latest story concerned the camp at Recklinghausen and I took the opportunity of inviting a party of Members of Parliament now in the British zone, to visit the camp. I believe they completely satisfied themselves that the situation was far from as stated."—Reuter.

Challenge To Spain

Washington, May 30.
The United States has challenged Spain to make good her promises to export Nazi refugees to Germany, by sending a ship to Bilbao for that purpose.

The State Department announced today that the ship, the Marine Perch, would arrive at Bilbao on June 6. The ship had a capacity of 947 passengers, but the Spaniards have arranged for only 100 or 200 passengers for the trip. The State Department added "the Spaniards have claimed in the past that they could not expel the Nazis because of lack of ships." The sending of an American vessel is obviously designed to remove that argument.

The State Department spokesman said there remain in Spain 2,205 Nazis, "whose repatriation the United States Government wishes to effect as soon as possible."—Associated Press.

STRAUSS ILL

London, May 30.
Richard Strauss, the 81-year-old composer who has been living in Switzerland since the end of 1940, underwent an operation for appendicitis in Lausanne Hospital, the British News Service in Germany said tonight.
His condition is believed to be serious.
—Reuter.

Russia Has Reached The Limit

Charleston, May 30.
An Associated Press news analyst has addressed a college at Charleston declaring that the Russians have just about reached their limit in legitimate expansion for security purposes and if they keep on a dangerous situation may arise.

He said there is danger of another war, but he was sure war need not come if all agree to avoid it.

He added that if Russia "stops where she is now, all will be well, but if she keeps on reaching, then it will be apparent that there are no limits to her ambitions."—Associated Press.

and W. G. Weston, under-secretary to the Minister of Transport.

Crown Prince Frederik was guest at a dinner at the Danish legation in London.—Associated Press.

CROWN PRINCE IN HARWICH

Harwich, May 30.
Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark yesterday was guest of honour at a luncheon given by the United Steamship Company to celebrate the maiden voyage to England of the ship Herring Sea.

He was sent between major general R. H. Dewing who commanded the first British troops in Denmark after the liberation

Allies Sharing Out German Shipping

Brussels, May 30.

The bulk of the German merchant shipping available to 18 Allied nations has been allotted to them and became their property yesterday, M. Jacques Rueff, President of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, announced to the press here tonight.

The fleet consists of 249 ships, totalling 689,286 gross registered tons.

Following are the allocations, he announced, to each country: Britain received 90 ships, totalling 364,512 gross tons, including the liner Potsdam of 17,523 tons, the Milwaukee 16,754 tons, the Pretoria 16,662 tons, and a big whaling ship.

France received 60,152 tons, including the crack liner Europa, 60,000 tons. Holland received 20 ships, totalling 51,916 tons; Belgium 11,196 tons; Australia 1,279 tons.

Canada received 10,797 tons; Denmark 20,410 tons; Egypt 1,026 tons; the United States 46,926 tons; Greece 42,440 tons; India 2,534 tons; New Zealand 1,418 tons; Norway 7,759 tons and Yugoslavia 8,697 tons.

The individual shares received by each country exceeded those initially allocated, thanks to the United States, who reduced their allotted share of 133,700 tons.

The total allocated tonnage represents two-thirds of all German merchant shipping taken by the Allies. The remaining third, under the Potsdam Agreement, goes to Russia and Poland.

Decision on the shares to be allocated was unanimous, save for India, who refused a 28-year-old ship of 2,594 tons allotted to her. Nevertheless, added Mr. Rueff, India was anxious not to prolong the proceedings unnecessarily and did not resort to arbitration to which she was entitled.—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY QUEEN'S AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
IT'S ONE OF 1945'S BEST TEN!



ALSO LATEST NEWSREEL
GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK RETURNS TO SHANGHAI . . . GIANT MACHINE BUILD CONCRETE HOUSE IN ONE DAY ETC.

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silk embroidered garments of all
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topper chests, "Incomparable"
beautiful designs "Lowest" fixed
prices.

WE BUY OR SELL watch,
fountainpens, curio, camera, tele-
scope, silverware, lighters and
jade. Apply Ah-Mong Store,
Stanley Street.

LADIES AND BABIES rejoice
and be glad for your old favour-
ite "EATCO" will soon be back
in Hongkong.

HALF A MILLION

MEN'S SECOND-HAND

JACKETS AND TROUSERS

suitable for Hongkong trade
at FOUR SHILLINGS each.

Thousands shipped to Middle
East.

Quick shipment of pressed
bales of one thousand assorted
garments.

Establish confirmed credits
in payment of any quantity on
an English Bank.

M. Newman, (Contractors)

Ltd.

Heap Street, Manchester 7,
England.

Cable Address: Harbinger.

GOOD NEWS FOR
MOTORISTS

Charleston, May 30.
Chemists have concocted a
new synthetic oil that "runs"
even when the temperature goes
down to 40 degrees below zero.
On the other extreme, this
possible answer to that cranky
automobile motor on cold morn-
ings can withstand heat up to
470 degrees.

Developed in a synthesizing
process from natural or other
hydro-carbon cases, the manu-
facturers say the oil may make
seasonal changes of oil in the
crankcase a thing of the past.
—Associated Press.

BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.

SAILINGS TO U.K.

"BENVORLICH" loads for London via Straits—10th June.

FREIGHT ONLY.

VESSELS DUE

"BENVORLICH" from U.K. via Straits—5th June

"BENLEDI" " " " " " About end June

"LOKSANG" " " " " " 1st half June

For further particulars apply to

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

S. S. "HAI YANG"

Sailing for SWATOW

On or about June 4th

Subject to alteration without Notice.

For Particulars of Freight & Passage.

Please apply to:—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

P. & O. Building, 5th floor. Tel. 23755.

or

CHINESE SHIPPING DEPT.

20 Connaught Road, Central. Tel. 24639.

Settlement Of
U.S. Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, MAY 30.
THE GOVERNMENT SETTLED THE SOFT COAL STRIKE
TODAY ON TERMS GIVING 400,000 AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOUR UNITED MINE WORKERS
\$1.85 A DAY PAY INCREASE AND A WELFARE
FUND FINANCED BY COAL ROYALTIES AND OTHER
CONCESSIONS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT WAS MADE BY
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR KRUG WHO, AS BOSS
OF THE GOVERNMENT SEIZED MINES, NEGOTIAT-
ED AND SIGNED THE CONTRACT WITH JOHN L.
LEWIS, MINE UNION CHIEF IN THE PRESENCE OF
PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

SHIPPING
MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Yesterday:—S.S. Arcadia Vic-
tory from San Francisco, H.M.S.
Bermuda from exercises, H.M.M.L.
from trials, U.S.S. Orleck, S.S.
Hsin Rock and S.S. Hiram.

Scheduled Arrivals

Today:—U.S.S. Sprangler from
Swatow, R.F.A. Tanager from
Kure, B.Y.M.S. 2017 and 2015
from sweeping and S.S. Taksang
from Singapore.

Departures

Yesterday:—S.S. Ninghai for
Singapore, U.S.S. Ruby for Tsing-
tao and H.M.S. Hart with L.C.T.
1241 for Takao (Formosa).

Scheduled Departures

Today:—S.S. Hiram for Swa-
tow and U.S.S. Currier for Shang-
hai.

GRAIN MARKETS

Chicago, May 29.

Favourable growing weather
and increased country offerings
weakened Oats futures. March
Corn delivery broke from its ceil-
ing for the first time in several
days.

Wheat:—July 1.81½, August
1.98½, September 1.83½, Novem-
ber 1.93½, December 1.94½,
March 1.93½.

Corn:—July 1.21½, September
1.21½, January 1.46½, March
1.46½.

Oats:—July 0.83, August 0.83½,
September 0.80½, November
0.84½, December 0.81½, March
0.84½.

Rye:—July 1.48½, September
1.48½, November 1.53½, Decem-
ber 1.48½, March 1.53½.

Barley:—July 1.26½, Septem-
ber 1.26½, November 1.30½,
December 1.26½, March 1.30½.

Winnipeg Rye Market:—May
2.61 asked, July 2.53 asked, Octo-
ber 2.25½ bid, December 2.15
asked.—Associated Press.

N.Y. EXCHANGES

New York, May 29.

Foreign Exchange:—
T.T. on Montreal 0.90½, Lon-
don 4.03½, Paris 84½, Buenos
Aires (free market) 24.65, Rio de
Janeiro 5.25, Mexico 20.65, Am-
sterdam (florin) 37.80, Brussels
2.29, Batavia (guilder) 37.90,
Singapore 47.50, Bombay 30.35,
Hong Kong 25.06.—Associated
Press.

New York, May 29.
The International Statistical
Bureau today estimated that the
United States will receive ap-
proximately 100,000 bales of silk
from Japan this year.—Associated
Press.

BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.

SAILINGS TO U.K.

"BENVORLICH" loads for London via Straits—10th June.

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CHINESE SHIPPING DEPT.

20 Connaught Road, Central. Tel. 24639.

N.Y. STOCK
MARKET

New York, May 29.

A number of strong stocks con-
tinued to touch new levels while
many leaders stumbled over an
insistent profit-taking.

Earnings, split-ups, dividends
and future business prospects
still buoyed favourite shares.
Numerous customers cashed in,
however, on the idea that the
settlement of the coal strike which
Wall Street had expected momen-
tarily may have been partly dis-
counted by the lengthy up-swing.

Sales totalled 1,990,000 shares.
Dow Jones Averages 79.41
30 Industrials 212.50
20 Rails 67.87
15 Utilities 42.74

Adams Express 24, Alaska
Juneau 9½, American Can 102½,
American Smelting 60½, Ameri-
can Telephone 108½, American
Tobacco 89½, American Water-
works 26½, Anaconda Copper
49½, Aviation Corporation 11½,
Laidlaw 34½, Barnsdall 30½,
Bendix Aviation 52½, Bethlehem
Steel 110½, Boeing 29½, Borden
Co. 56, Canadian Pacific 19½, J.I.
Case 51½, Chrysler 137½, Cokite
64, Commercial Solvents 30½,
Corn Products 64½, Dupont 210,
Eastman Kodak 255, Electric
Light & Power 28½, General Elec-
tric 49½, General Motors 75½,
Goodrich 80, Homestake Mining
48½, International Harvester
100½, International Paper 42½,
International Tel. & Tel. 26½,
Johns Manville 169, Kennecott
Copper 59½, Montgomery Ward
103½, National Distillers 87½,
National Lead 39½, New York
Central R.R. 27½, Packard
Motors 10½, Pan American Air-
ways 19½, Pennsylvania R.R.
42½, Radio Corporation 16½, Re-
public Steel 38½, Reynolds To-
bacco 45½, Schenley 82, Sears
Roeback 47, Shell Oil 41½, Socony
Vacuum 17½, Southern Pacific
68½, Standard Brands 49, Stand-
ard Oil of Calif. 58½, Standard
Oil of New Jersey 76½, Stud-
baker 35½, Union Bag 38½,
Union Carbide 119½, U.S. Rubber
77½, U.S. Steel 91½, Westing-
house 36, Youngstown Sheet &
Tube 81½.—Associated Press.

The nation's industrial dis-
putes picture assumed at least
temporarily a bright hue.
With the return of the
miners the strike idle will be
cut to around 170,000 which is
the lowest figure since shortly
after the surrender of Japan.

However, the AFL and UMW
notified the anthracite operators
they would not agree to an ex-
tension of the present contract
which ends at midnight on
Thursday and that a work stop-
page of 76,000 hard coal miners
would be called.

The headquarters of one of
the largest districts of the
United Mine Workers announced
"We think that the coal
strike is over."

District officials said they
would get a daily wage increase
of \$1.85 (9s. 3d).

A royalty of five cents (3d)
on each ton of coal mined for
the miners' health fund and
\$100 (£25s) vacation pay.

Strike Measure

Meanwhile, a sweeping perma-
nent measure to curb strikes
and other trade union activities
was passed by the House of
Representatives by 280 votes to
136 and sent to President Tru-
man for signature.

While the House of Represen-
tatives was endorsing the anti-
strike measure, the Senate pre-
pared for a quick vote on Presi-
dent Truman's draft proposal
under which the President
could call up into the armed
services men who refuse to work
in industries taken over by the
Government.—Associated Press
and Reuter.

"Double-Cross"

Cleveland, Ohio, May 30.

Mr. A. F. Whitney, president
of the Brotherhood of Railroad
trainmen, left for New York to-
day for an address which he
said would expose what he de-
scribed as a "double-cross" by
President Truman in the recent
railway strike.

Interviewed here before leav-
ing, Mr. Whitney indicated
that labour legislation proposed
by the President now before
Congress might lead to unifor-
mity of all railroad brotherhoods
and unions into a single group
to provide a solid front.—As-
sociated Press.

G.M. DIVIDEND

New York, May 30.

Directors of the General Motors
Corporation reduced the com-
pany's dividend to 50 cents the
common share, payable June 10 to
stockholders of record May 17,
compared with 75 cents a share
paid quarterly on the common
shares since March, 1944. General
Motors factories were out of pro-
duction for more than 100 days
during a strike which recently
was settled.—Associated Press.

U.S. COTTON

New York, May 29.

The N.Y. cotton futures market
today closed with a small net loss
on profit-taking, after having
advanced to new seasonal highs
earlier in the day.

July 27.93, October 28.21,
December 28.40, March 28.53, May
(1947) 28.60, July 28.52, Midding
Spot 28.55.

New Orleans Cotton:—July
27.90, October 28.24½, December
28.43½, March 28.58, May (1947)
28.00.—Associated Press.

U.S. TRADE

Washington, May 29.

The U.S. Department of Com-
merce today announced that
March exports totalled \$788,000,
000 and imports \$384,000,000.
Exports were \$187,000,000 higher
than February.

Industrial machinery accounted
for a \$22,000,000 increase. Raw
cotton, tobacco and wheat exports
also increased.
Imports were \$87,000,000 above
February.—Associated Press.

STEEL PRODUCTION

New York, May 30.

The "Iron Age," national me-
tal-working paper, said today that
the steel industry will return to
full rate production in about
three weeks after the coal miners
return to work.

The paper said it will take from
one week to 10 days for an ample
flow of steel to reach the steel
plants.—Associated Press.

London, May 30.

The coal mining industry to-day
reported that British coal pro-
duction in the first quarter of
1945 was 88,388,422 tons or over
100 million lbs. The corresponding
figure for the same quarter of
1944 was 88,388,422 tons or over
100 million lbs.—Associated Press.

BRIDGE NOTES

One of the distinguishing marks
of the expert is that he plays a
hand in such a fashion that he
has some extra chance to make a
hand which most players would
miss. For example:
South, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable

B. 10 7 6 5
- A Q J 4
D. K
C. A K 8 4
S. 2
N. 2
W. 2
E. 2
S. 2

B. Q J 3
- 10 5 2
D. Q J 10 9
C. J 10 9
S. 2
N. 2
W. 2
E. 2
S. 2

B. A K 9 8 4
- 10 8 3
D. A 6 3
C. Q 2
S. 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1S Pass 3C Pass
3S Pass 5S Pass
6S Pass Pass Pass

West opened the Queen of dia-
monds, and South looked at the
dummy and congratulated himself
on being in an excellent contract.
The contract was a lay-down for
twelve tricks if the trumps were
evenly split or if the King of
hearts happened to be in the West
hand. The odds were about two
to one that one of these conditions
would obtain—and there was also
an extra chance.

South won the opening lead
with dummy's King of Diamonds
and laid down the two top trumps.
When East showed out on the
second round of trumps, most
players would take the heart
finesse at once, thinking it their
only chance. But South saw no
reason to rush matters; the heart
finesse could be taken later on.

First, South tried out the clubs.
When the Queen produced the nine
of clubs from West, South began
to hope. His hopes were con-
firmed when dummy's high clubs
drew West's ten and Jack, setting
up the eight of clubs as a winner.
On the Ace and eight of clubs,
South discarded two hearts, thus
making a heart finesse un-
necessary.

Note that if the clubs had fail-
ed to split favourably, South could
have regained the lead by ruffing
dummy's fourth club; and then
he could take the heart finesse.
Trying for the clubs therefore
couldn't lose anything, and actu-
ally made the difference between
making and losing the contract.

Yesterday you were Howard
Schenken's partner, and, with
both sides vulnerable, you held:

S. Q J 6
H. K J 7 8 2
D. A Q 9
C. 7 4

The bidding:
Jacoby Schenken Maier You
1S DBL Pass (1)
ANSWER: Bid two hearts.

Your partner has a strong hand
and you have a good suit and
better than average strength. The
jump bid is necessary to show
your strength.


Score 100 per cent for two
hearts, 40 per cent for one heart.

Question
Today you hold the same hand,
and the bidding continues:
Jacoby Schenken Maier You
1C DBL Pass (2)
Pass 2S Pass (3)
Pass 3S Pass (4)
Pass 4S Pass (5)
Pass 5S Pass (6)
Pass 6S Pass (7)
Pass 7S Pass (8)
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